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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 401--78th Congress

Chapter 364--2d Session

H. R. 702

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THE

AMERICAN

REPUBLICAN

PARTY

OF

THE

UNITED STATES

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 401

PREPAYMENT FOR FSA HOUSING. Permits prepayment of the purchase price of housing sold to individuals under Resettlement Administration or Farm Security Administration programs, if the applicable contracts or agreements have been in force for five years. Provides for the issuance of a quit-claim deed to each individual making payment in full.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 702

January 6, 1943	H. R. 702 was introduced by Rep. Andresen and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
February 1, 1943	House Committee on Agriculture reported H. R. 702 without amendment. House Report 78. Print of the bill as reported.
February 15, 1943	Discussed in the House and passed over.
March 1, 1943	Debated and passed House as reported.
March 2, 1943	H. R. 702 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as referred.
June 20, 1944	Senate Committee on Agriculture reported H. R. 702 with amendments. Senate Report 997. Print of the bill as reported.
June 22, 1944	Debated in Senate and passed as reported.
June 23, 1944	House agreed to the Senate amendments.
July 1, 1944	Approved. Public Law 401.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 702

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 1943

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in the case of any contract or agreement for the sale of
4 any real estate to any individual—

5 (1) by the Department of Agriculture or any
6 agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

7 (2) by any homestead association or corporation
8 established by the Department of Agriculture or any
9 agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

1 (3) by the National Housing Agency or any agency
2 of the National Housing Agency, in case such contract
3 or agreement was, prior to February 24, 1942, made by
4 the Department of Agriculture, or any agency of the
5 Department of Agriculture, or any homestead associa-
6 tion or corporation established by the Department of
7 Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agri-
8 culture; or

9 (4) by the National Housing Agency or any
10 agency of the National Housing Agency, or any home-
11 stead association established by the National Housing
12 Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency,
13 in case such contract or agreement would, except for
14 Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942,
15 as amended and supplemented, have been made by the
16 Department of Agriculture or an agency of the Depart-
17 ment of Agriculture or a homestead association or cor-
18 poration established by the Department of Agriculture or
19 an agency of the Department of Agriculture;

20 if such contract or agreement provides for the payment of
21 the purchase price in installments over a period of years,
22 no provision of such contract or agreement shall be deemed
23 to prevent the prepayment of any portion of the purchase
24 price, and upon the payment of such purchase price together

- 1 with interest (on the amount thereof previously unpaid)
- 2 to the date of such payment, there shall be delivered to the
- 3 purchaser a warranty deed to such real estate.

78th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 702

A BILL

To permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN

JANUARY 6, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture



PREPAYMENT PURCHASE PRICE OF CERTAIN HOUSING SOLD BY FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

FEBRUARY 1, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, from the Committee on Agriculture,
submitted the following

REPORT

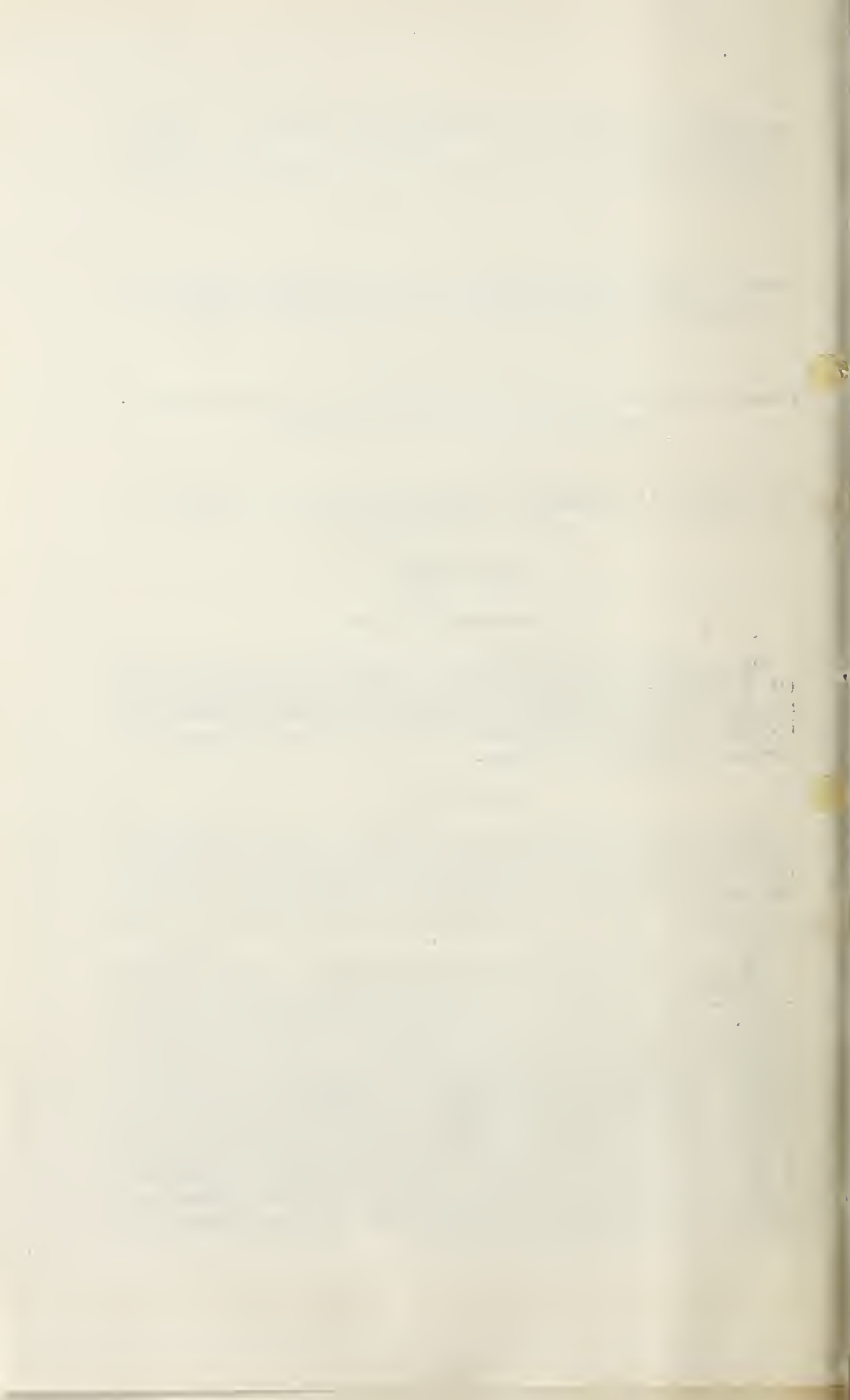
[To accompany H. R. 702]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 702) to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

This bill is new legislation deemed necessary to afford relief from a regulation of the Farm Security Administration which prohibits any individual who has purchased a home from said association, under a long-term contract, from prepaying the purchase price with interest and securing a deed of conveyance before the termination of said contract.

The need for this legislation is very apparent. Many individual purchasers of homes from the Farm Security Administration agreed to contracts which now require them to make monthly payments for 20 years or more. Scores of these home buyers, due to increased incomes, anxiously desire to pay up their full amount of contract indebtedness with interest and secure a warranty deed of conveyance. The Farm Security Administration refuses to accept prepayment in full of the amount due on the contract, and insists that the warranty deed will not be delivered to the purchaser until the contract has run the full period of years provided therein. It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that home buyers from the Farm Security Administration should be given the opportunity to prepay the balance of their contracts with interest to date of payment and secure a warranty deed from the Farm Security Administration.



Union Calendar No. 10

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 702

[Report No. 78]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 1943

MR. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 1, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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78TH CONGRESS
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H. R. 702

[Report No. 78]

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are not always among the throng when the end of the trail is reached.

Fourteen years after the death of Susan B. Anthony, the suffrage amendment which she wrote was ratified by the States. For more than 50 years she had labored for that triumph. Through all that time, with pen and by means of logical and eloquent speech she pleaded for justice for women.

In addition, Miss Anthony's ideas, freighted with hope and carried afar by the power of sincere conviction, helped to form the purposes of many others who, in widely scattered communities, have carried on her tradition.

Outstanding among Delaware women who have pioneered in the cause of political equality is Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, twice chairman of the National Woman's Party. A White House picket, facing and serving a sentence of 60 days in the workhouse, within a short distance from the Capitol, working in France with Anne Morgan and with the American committee, to reconstruct that devastated country, she has demonstrated an unflinching purpose and courage. She has led the equal-rights campaigns in the Delaware Legislature during a number of sessions.

The background of Mrs. Hilles explains in part her aptitude for leadership. Her father was United States Senator, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, and our first Minister to the Court of St. James's to have the title of Ambassador. She descends from other Senators of the United States, and her brother, the late Honorable Thomas F. Bayard also served in our highest legislative body. Within recent months she participated in exercises held in Wilmington, Del., commemorating the adoption of the Federal Constitution, upon invitation of our Governor, the Honorable Walter W. Bacon. In this capacity she acted as a direct descendant of one of Delaware's signers of that immortal document.

Truly, it can be said that the Susan B. Anthony tradition is ably carried on.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY].

(Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in these very difficult and disturbing days it is refreshing and inspiring to turn our attention to a woman who did so much to give us the right to call ourselves a democracy. I refer to the great Susan B. Anthony, whose name and memory we venerate today.

The Quaker inheritance of this great leader of the suffrage cause, and her early training aroused in her a realization of the injustices to her sex. From out of the past we hear again the words of this great American woman, who has long since taken her place among the women of history:

Principle, not policy; justice, not favor. Men, their rights and nothing more. Women, their rights and nothing less.

Now, with consecration to the great cause to which Susan B. Anthony and her noble band of supporters gave their lives, women of today go forward. The

National Woman's Party has taken up the torch lighted by these intrepid pioneers, and is waging a battle for the passage of the equal rights amendment which would outlaw all injustices and discriminations. This amendment provides that:

Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

Today in the offices, in the factories, in the fields of our all-out war effort—even in the armed forces themselves—do we find that the women are assuming their full part of the responsibility. Surely it would seem that they are now entitled to have those equal rights for which we are fighting all over the world. Many National and State organizations of women, notable among which is the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, have endorsed this amendment. This Congress should give it every consideration.

Liberty, justice, equality are fine words. Let us make them come true for the women of this country by giving careful consideration to this amendment at this session.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, in the month of February we commemorate the birthdays of three of the greatest emancipators of the race. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and a most distinguished woman, Susan B. Anthony.

In each generation there are men and women who stand out among the mass of our people—men and women who not only have more than ordinary talents, but who are eager and willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, in order to extend certain outstanding contributions for the good of the generations who live after them.

We honor, today, the memory of a great woman. She was an illustrious character. She had unusual talents. Most of all, because of the basic concepts and beliefs to which she adhered and ever remained steadfast.

Susan B. Anthony was born of Quaker parentage February 15, 1820. She was nurtured and reared in the atmosphere of those surroundings and was impressed with those homilies of right thinking, right living, fair play, thrift, and industry.

During the adult years of her life she worked unceasingly for the cause of woman's suffrage. It was appropriate that Miss Anthony should come into her sphere of leadership after the foundation had been laid for the building of a greater humanitarian structure.

It is well that we pause to pay homage to the memory of a woman whose life work has become so important a part in the history of our country. It was for Susan B. Anthony to kindle the spark of public opinion in the great cause of the right of women to cast their vote.

We are honored today in paying tribute to a truly great woman, one of the great history makers of this republic.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, a great many testimonials have been paid to Susan B. Anthony. Among others was

a beautiful testimonial from Theodore Tilton, who had been for many years a resident of Paris, in which he said:

At the present day, every woman who seeks the legal custody of her children, or the legal control of her property; every woman who finds the doors of a college or a university opening to her; every woman who administers a post office or a public library; every woman who enters upon a career of medicine, law, or theology; every woman who teaches a school, or tills a farm, or keeps a shop; every woman who comes to Congress, every one who drives a horse, rides a bicycle, skates at a rink, swims at a summer resort, plays golf or tennis in a public park, or even snaps a kodak; every such woman, I say, owes her liberty largely to Susan B. Anthony and to her earliest and bravest co-workers in the cause of woman's emancipation.

So I pay my tribute not to Susan B. Anthony alone but to the bevy of noble women who assisted her.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, on a bright Sunday morning, shortly after the first gun was fired at Lexington, the old minister at Cheshire, Mass., closed his sermon; then, his voice trembling with patriotic fervor, he asked every man who was ready to enlist in the Continental Army to stand forth. Young Daniel Read, with a bride of 2 months, was the first to step out into the aisle of the little meeting house.

Daniel Read was the maternal grandfather of Susan B. Anthony, whose memory we honor today. She, too, was chosen and commissioned to do high service for her country.

Miss Anthony's convictions as to equality stemmed from her deeply religious heritage. Her maternal grandparents were Baptists and the Anthonys were Quakers as far back as the sect was in existence. She herself attended the Unitarian Church but retained her membership in the Society of Quakers.

In spite of the fact that many churchmen saw that the principle of equality was founded in Christian doctrine, certain clergy of Miss Anthony's day had to have the scales removed from their eyes, some by devious devices. Miss Anthony told of one Baptist minister who refused the loan of his church for a meeting and yielded only after several of the richest pew holders declared they never would pay another dollar toward his salary if he did not. He then made his appearance at the meeting, opened it with his blessing and closed it with his benediction.

Once when Miss Anthony was asked if she had not grown discouraged in those olden times, she replied, "Never—I knew my cause was just, and I was always in good company." Tennessee, I am proud to say, has had a share in that "good company." In January 1895 Miss Anthony was welcomed in Memphis. During the next month after her visit over some 500 women in Tennessee signed a petition urging political equality for women. And in our day, Mrs. Crozier French, Miss Sue White, and others have carried on the work begun by Miss Anthony.

In harmony with the deeply spiritual nature of the State of Tennessee, which does not wander far from "the ancient

landmarks which the forefathers have set," Miss Anthony has said of her work:

I go in the strength of right, to make the right triumphant on the earth; I go in the name of the undone right to make it real; I go in the name of the forgotten justice to make it remembered in high places and in low; I go in the name of the silent and the silenced ones to give them voices.

Let us take her bequest to us to do this unfinished work, that her dreams may be realized—to establish the new justice and equality of right.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CHURCH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein two letters, one from a judge in my district and another from the State board of agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Mr. W. Arthur Simpson, of Vermont.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein concurrent resolutions of the General Assembly of Iowa, memorializing Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker the other day I called attention to a magazine called Victory issued by the Office of War Information. This is absolutely useless—just propaganda. It is being sent across the waters.

I hold in my hands, and I shall call attention to it at greater length later, a

letter from the State War Ballot Commission of New York indicating that shipping space was so scarce that they could not send any ballots to the boys overseas so they could vote. That is about the way they are running this thing. They do not want the boys to vote but they want to send out a lot of cheap propaganda. I think it is about time that these fellows were hauled up short.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in one to include a letter from Judge R. V. Fletcher, vice president of the Association of American Railroads; in another to include a letter from Mr. Joseph B. Eastman in regard to transportation, and in the third to include an article from the National Grange upon the subject of transportation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LaFOLLETTE] at Winston-Salem, N. C., a few days ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar (H. R. 702) to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand the purpose of the bill it is to permit a debtor of the Farm Security Administration to pay his debt in advance of its maturity. This is certainly a worthwhile measure. The surprising part of it is that legislation is necessary to permit it to be done. I realize that a similar bill passed the House late in the session last year, and, of course, this measure should be passed. My purpose in reserving the right to object at this time is to inquire if any other farm-credit agencies prohibit a debtor from paying his debt before it is due. If the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], the author of the bill, is in possession of that information, I would appreciate learning it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In answer to the gentleman I may say that in all sales made under the Farm Security Administration for the past 10 years it has been sought to tie the purchaser up for a period of from 20 to 30 years before final payment could be made and title delivered to the purchaser.

Mr. COLE of New York. Does the gentleman mean by that that by passing this act and permitting a farmer to pay his debts, the personnel of the Farm Security Administration will be drastically curtailed?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Their authority will be curtailed in that this compels them to give a warranty deed to the property when payment is tendered of principal and interest.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know what change has been made by the Farm Security Administration, but I see on the front page of the paper this morning, I think in an Associated Press dispatch, that a Negro farmer in my State has paid his loan entirely off, getting a clear deed to his farm. The contract was supposed to run for 40 years. Can the gentleman give us any information as to whether or not a change has been made so as to permit these farmers to do that.

Mr. COLE of New York. Of course, I cannot give the gentleman the information, because I have not got it, but I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, it is optional and discretionary with the officials in the Farm Security Administration as to who is to be permitted to pay and who is to get a warranty deed to the land?

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman's bill propose to amend that so as to give every man that right?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Every man who wants to pay up the purchase price, plus the interest, is entitled to get a deed under my bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Does that also apply to the Housing Administration, these houses that are being purchased from the Housing Administration?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That applies to every agency or corporation in the Department of Agriculture only, where long-term contracts have been made by purchasers.

Mr. RANKIN. How about the rural houses? I am interested in them because a large number of my farmers have purchased those houses, and many of them would like to pay for them and get a deed and be through with it. Would the gentleman's bill reach them?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If they come under the Farm Security Administration or any other agency in the Department of Agriculture. Let me give the gentleman an illustration. Out in my district we have a place called Austin Acres. Approximately 50 families bought a home, each home having 1 or 2 acres in connection with it.

Mr. RANKIN. Farm homes?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No; they were started under Mr. Tugwell. The gentleman will remember the rehabilita-

tion program that went on for some time. Most of these people work in Austin, Minn., in the factories and business institutions of that place. They were tied up under long contracts, for a period of from 20 to 30 years. Most of them are making pretty good money at the present time, and many of them have reached the age of 50-odd years, and they feel that they would like to pay up their indebtedness and get title to their property. But the Farm Security Administration, which agency has jurisdiction over these homes, has refused to take payment, and give the deed to the property.

Mr. RANKIN. I can express my philosophy in respect to this matter in a few words. I am in favor of permitting every man to pay his home out and take title to it "from the center of the earth to the dome of the sky," if he can get the money. I am opposed to tying them up with these governmental agencies, to be supervised by some person in some bureau who does not know anything about farming, and who has no particular interest in these matters.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This bill will accomplish the result the gentleman mentions.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. In reference to the practice in the Farm Security Administration, I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that last year in the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill, our attention was called to charges of this character as having been made against the Farm Security Administration. Those charges were vigorously denied by officials of that Administration, who contended they had never in any instance refused to allow a borrower to make payments when he desired to do so except as to a reasonable period after purchase by borrowers in the farm-tenant land-purchase program. I am wondering from what source the gentleman obtained information upon which he bases the statements that he has made to the House.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is one of the officials down there named Baldwin.

Mr. TARVER. He is the Administrator.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes; I talked with him and I have talked with various subordinate officials on particular cases, where people have wanted to pay out, and they have refused to accept the payment in full and give a deed.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Baldwin is the gentleman who gave the subcommittee the testimony to which I referred a moment ago. In view of the evident confusion with regard to what the facts are in the case of the Farm Security Administration, I shall be compelled to object to the present consideration of this bill, because I want to make some further investigation before we proceed further.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. I think a part of this confusion comes from the fact that there is written into the contract usually se-

cured from the farm tenant or those purchasing the land a provision that they cannot pay out under 5 years. I think there is a 5-year provision in the contract, but, as I understand it, this would enable a man to pay off his land when he became able to pay for it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right. You will find the provisions of the contracts written for 20 years, and they will tell you that a man cannot pay up his last payment until the end of the 20 years, because they want to keep control over his conduct in the handling of that property.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman may have in mind cases which were called to our attention, where a farmer has a farm which is desired by somebody else, perhaps a farm-tenant borrower who has paid nothing on his farm, and where a third person comes in and offers him a profit and seeks to pay up his debt for him, for the purpose of taking over his farm. That, of course, is a different matter from the case in which the farmer himself has the means and desires to finish paying for his farm and discharge his debt to the Farm Security Administration acting in his own behalf. When some real estate speculator wants to pay it for him for the purpose of taking over the farm himself, I think the gentleman will agree with me that that is a different matter.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is a different matter and is not involved here.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. FULMER rose.

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina, chairman of the committee.

Mr. FULMER. I hope the gentleman will not object to the passage of the bill. If the gentleman wants to go into this matter fully, there will be plenty of time between now and the time when the bill is considered in the Senate. You have read about certain tenants having paid up for the land and having obtained title to the fee, but I believe they are simply for publicity purposes. The tendency on the part of the Farm Security Administration is to do everything possible to continue with employees spending money, regardless of what the Congress intended them to do. It is the purpose of my committee sooner or later to go into a thorough investigation of this matter and to weed out some of the things they are doing and have them do the things that Congress intended them to do. Now, certainly, if they can do it now, this bill would not do any harm, but they want to continue that fellow, making additional loans and sometimes grants on his farm, to have people on the farm to tell him when he shall get up and when he shall go to bed and what to do on the farm. Certainly this bill will not hurt anything.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman will yield, may I say to the gentleman that the investigation which he proposes is something that is very desirable, but action should be deferred until after the investigation and not taken before.

Mr. Speaker, I shall object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will call the next bill.

TRAINING OF NONFARM YOUTH FOR FARM LABOR

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 75, to provide for the training of nonfarm youth for farm labor, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, in order to reply to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], who spoke with reference to the other bill. This joint resolution seems to be somewhat on "all fours" with the previous bill.

The gentleman from Georgia said that they can stop these men from selling their farms to people who want to speculate. Whenever you say to a man, "You cannot sell your farm to anybody," if that is not personal government gone to seed I do not know what it is. As a matter of fact, there are not many speculators who want these small farms. But if a man is in debt or if he has a son who has gone to the Army and he has nobody to work the farm for him and he wants to sell it, by the eternal gods, under the Constitution of the United States he ought to be permitted to sell it. I am not willing to give some agent down here in the Bureau the right to say when a man shall sell his farm or to brand some other man as a culprit because he wants to buy it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TARVER. Has the gentleman any information, aside from something he may have read in the newspaper, that in cases such as he has referred to the Farm Security Administration has refused the borrower the privilege of paying his debt?

Mr. RANKIN. I am not as much disturbed over the attitude of the Bureau as I am the attitude of the gentleman from Georgia. If his philosophy is written into the law of the land, it will mean personal supervision over every farm and every farmer by some agent down here who wants to say that this man, although he claims to be a farmer, although he has callouses on his hands, although he owns some mules and has a little money in the bank, he is a speculator and they do not propose to have this man sell his farm to him. I say that we do not want personal government in this country. We want constitutional government, and constitutional government would provide that a man may sell his land to anybody who wants to buy it if he has the money and is willing to buy it, provided the owner is willing to sell it.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. May I point out that I announced no philosophy? I simply made inquiry in order to determine the facts upon which gentlemen were making speeches, and I find, regretfully, that

they know nothing about the facts except what they may have read in the press.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not talking about that. I am talking about the suggestion made by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. I would like to state that this is bringing to the attention of Congress one of the dangers I have foreseen in this method of getting our farmers back on the farm. If you will read these contracts you will see that they carry in them a provision that the farmer must follow every direction from the Department of Agriculture in the operation of his farm or else he can be moved off of that farm by the Department of Agriculture. I have been contending all along that we should have legislation whereby the propositions of the operation of a farm and the ownership of a farm were separate and distinct. As long as we keep this under the Department of Agriculture and under an agency that is primarily dealing with the operation of farms, we are going to run into this problem.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PETERSON] that in my opinion this is the most dangerous tendency toward the regimentation of the farmers of this country that I have ever known.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that a bill was brought in here at a previous session of Congress which dealt with the question of farm ownership entirely separate from that of farm operation. I regret that the House did not give that bill consideration, and I hope we can get a similar measure up for action by this Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me call attention now to another very dangerous tendency; it is this: For the Housing Administration to go out and buy an acre or two of land, build a house on it for a farm tenant and sell it to him but holding a string on him that he cannot pay for it for perhaps 40 years. If he can pay for his home he ought to be permitted to pay for it. I am not for the taking of all the land by the Government and turning it over to a lot of bureaucrats. I may say to the gentleman that I feel he is striking at one of the most dangerous invasions of the fundamental rights of the American people that I have witnessed in all the years of my experience.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I have information from a source I consider unimpeachable, namely, the members of the War bond selling committees in my district, that some of the Federal security organizations are going to the people who have F. S. A. loans and telling them not to pay the principal on their debts, but to buy bonds instead.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I am not going to object, but will let them proceed with this bill, but I do most vigorously protest against any further steps toward the regimentation of the farmers, the putting of farmers in strait jackets. The way to gain more production is to take the ceiling off farm prices, let farm prices rise to their normal levels, and then you will not need even the Manpower Commission to regiment men for the farms. The people will respond themselves, and on top of that we shall not depart from real Americanism.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the regular order is demanded then I must object.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. Speaker, my reason for objecting to House Joint Resolution 75, the Fulmer bill, is because it provides for a host of Federal agencies to take a hand in the educational program to train youth for farm labor. I want to keep the youth of our country out of the hands of the Federal bureaucrats. Their interest is primarily the promotion of their own interests, and if they were given the authority this bill would confer they would use it to train the youth in the virtues of a politically planned economy and how not to farm.

Let the farmer receive adequate prices for his produce and leave it to him to train any help he may need for he knows how to do it.

God spare our youth from the baneful influences of the Federal bureaucracy.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1294, to authorize the sale or transfer of property belonging to the Government for other purposes.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the purpose of this bill is to approve the transfer or sale of any equipment owned by the Government. It is not to be used in military establishments.

I call attention to the final sentence of the bill which directs that the funds derived from the sale of this property shall be placed in a special fund in the Treasury. Is it intended that after this property has been sold and the funds placed in this special account that Congress will appropriate out of that account for replacement, or is it automatic?

Mr. LANHAM. I think it would be automatic with reference to the replacement of the mechanical equipment that is taken out.

May I say to the gentleman that the bill as amended by the committee is exactly the same as the bill that passed the House last December. It was so late when that bill passed that the Senate did not have a chance to consider it.

Mr. COLE of New York. The funds are to be placed in a special account, yet is to be subject to appropriation by Congress, why would it not be simpler to cover this money into the general funds of the Treasury and thus save the employment of more accountants and bookkeepers?

Mr. LANHAM. As a matter of fact, it was testified before our committee that no additional personnel would be required.

It is the intention, under this bill, that this machinery, which is needed not for the comfort of someone in these various plants but for the actual production of war necessities, shall be sold, with the head of the department concerned agreeing, at whatever the replacement value may be of the mechanical equipment that is taken out. It was suggested to the committee that quite possibly after the war it might not be necessary to replace some of this equipment because it might not be needed where it was used before. Under such circumstances there would likely be additional legislation needed to free such funds; but there was an apprehension upon the part of the committee that, if these funds were not kept in a special fund to replace this equipment, it might be difficult when the war is over to get an appropriation for its replacement.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is it not the intention of the provision of the bill to which I called attention to require additional appropriations to be added to the special fund in order to replace any machinery that is taken under this bill?

Mr. LANHAM. In my judgment it would not require additional appropriations because the bill contemplates sales for cash at replacement figures.

Mr. COLE of New York. What agency then has authority to determine whether a replacement shall be made or not?

Mr. LANHAM. Well, it would come largely under the Public Buildings Administration. For instance, this is the situation in which replacements may not be necessary: There are many Government buildings around the United States in which are boilers that have never been used and which are very much needed now in the war effort. The reason they have not been used is that they were put in, not for immediate use but as an assurance that commercial concerns would not charge too great a rate for the services which those boilers could perform. If those rates did get to be exorbitant, then the boilers could be put into use. There are a great many of them that are idle around the country that may be devoted to the war effort. It may not be necessary after the war to replace some of those. The only necessity I should think for additional legislation, in view of the fact that this mechanical equipment is to be sold at full replacement for cash and the funds to be used for the replacement of this mechanical equipment, would be with reference to those cases where there was no necessity after the war to replace the equipment.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. In view of the statement made by the gentleman from Texas, it seems to me that a point of order should be made against the sentence providing for the setting up of a special fund to receive the proceeds of these sales. The usual rule is that incidental funds received from the sale of Government

mous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by David Lawrence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short speech made by Mr. Leahy, of Washington, D. C.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of aviation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution by the unicameral Legislature of Nebraska opposing war time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Chicago Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short editorial from Labor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own re-

marks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a prepared statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative business and following any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON] may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a summary of statements by various Government officials, prepared by the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FUEL RATIONING

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from the O. P. A.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[Mr. AUCHINCLOSS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HORAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial, and I further ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Press Association.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MERRITT asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on three occasions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CONTRACT BETWEEN AIR LINES AND EXPRESS AGENCIES

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, on last Thursday I made some remarks on the floor pertaining to a certain contract existing between the air lines of the United States and railway express agencies. I also directed those remarks to section 29 of H. R. 1012. On Friday the distinguished gentleman from California, the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, placed a statement in the record in which he very nicely said in effect that I did not know what I was talking about. This afternoon, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, I shall discuss that contract. I have a copy of it. I think I shall be able to convince the House that it may be that I do know what I am talking about. If you are interested in that subject matter, I would very much appreciate your listening to my remarks this afternoon.

CAPT. EDDIE RICKENBACKER

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks, and include certain excerpts from newspapers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, after the other special orders are concluded, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, also, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I have three requests. First, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to extend my own remarks and include a statement I made over the Mutual Broadcasting System last Sunday night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GEARHART. Also, Mr. Speaker, that I be permitted to extend my own remarks and include a brief radio statement made by Dr. John Lee Coulter, over the radio a week ago Sunday night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GEARHART. Third, Mr. Speaker, that I be permitted to extend my own remarks and include a letter which I received from James Truslow Adams.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SEPARATE COMMITTEE ON AVIATION

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, on the important question of creating a separate committee on aviation, every Member of Congress received today a letter from the president of the Air Line Pilots Association. Because of the importance of this letter in respect to this important subject, I have asked to include it as a part of my remarks today, and com-

mend that every single Member of this House read the letter before he comes to the floor tomorrow at the time that we take up the subject of the creation of a separate committee.

I ask unanimous consent to so extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The letter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Roger W. Babson on industry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article by Mr. Owen Scott, which is really illuminating, and which I think will be beneficial to every Member to read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include brief excerpts from statements by agricultural colleges and universities of the various States. I have submitted the matter to the Public Printer, and find that it will cost \$337.50. Notwithstanding this I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend it in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the passing of an illustrious citizen of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including a letter by Louis Bromfield on the farm situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders of today I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include certain portions of so-called bedrock recommendations by Mr. Joseph Weiner.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, upon the conclusion of the legislative business and other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PREPAYMENT PURCHASE PRICE OF CERTAIN HOUSING SOLD BY FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 702, to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the case of any contract or agreement for the sale of any real estate to any individual—

(1) by the Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

(2) by any homestead association or corporation established by the Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

(3) by the National Housing Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency, in case such contract or agreement was, prior to February 24, 1942, made by the Department of Agriculture, or any agency of the Department of Agriculture, or any homestead association or corporation established by the Department of Agriculture, or any agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

(4) by the National Housing Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency, or any homestead association established by

the National Housing Agency, or any agency of the National Housing Agency, in case such contract or agreement would, except for Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942, as amended and supplemented, have been made by the Department of Agriculture or an agency of the Department of Agriculture, or a homestead association or corporation established by the Department of Agriculture or an agency of the Department of Agriculture;

if such contract of agreement provides for the payment of the purchase price in installments over a period of years, no provision of such contract or agreement shall be deemed to prevent the prepayment of any portion of the purchase price, and upon the payment of such purchase price, together with interest (on the amount thereof previously unpaid) to the date of such payment, there shall be delivered to the purchaser a warranty deed to such real estate.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRAINING OF NONFARM YOUTH FOR FARM LABOR

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 75, to provide for the training of nonfarm youth for farm labor, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this measure authorizes the appropriation of funds for the training of rural personnel for work on the farms, to be administered largely through the 4-H Clubs. I understand the Committee on Appropriations is now considering this whole subject matter, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that the resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

REHABILITATION OF VETERANS DISABLED IN THE PRESENT WAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 801, to amend title I of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, and the Veterans Regulations to provide for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in view of the fact that this whole rehabilitation program is now under consideration by another committee, I feel that the entire problem should be studied and the House be enabled to pass upon the whole question at one time. I, therefore, object to the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Three objections are required.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RANKIN. I think that is all the Members of the House who will object, if they understand the bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Three objections are heard, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO SERVE IN THE MERCHANT MARINE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 131, to provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MAKING TEMPORARY DISABILITY RATINGS OF WORLD WAR VETERANS PERMANENT AFTER 10 YEARS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 799, to make temporary disability ratings of World War veterans permanent after 10 years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill changes very substantially the regulations affecting veterans. There is no estimate of the cost involved in it. The Veterans' Administration is opposed to it. It has been the policy of those of us who are looking after these bills that if any bill is presented which is opposed by any department of the Government, it should not be passed by unanimous consent, although in making the request that it go over without prejudice, it is not our intention to indicate any opposition to the bill itself.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, let me say to the gentleman from New York that if he really wants economy in the bureaus of this Nation here is one place he can get it.

I pointed out a few days ago that leaving these veterans' cases open indefinitely to be "boll weeviled" through by employees from time to time not only keeps unnecessary people on the pay roll at great expense, but keeps the serviceman on pins. Let me show you what it means. I pointed out several years ago that when the Pension Bureau was in operation and the Veterans' Administration was in operation, the salaries in the Veterans' Bureau amounted to \$43,000,000 a year and in the Pension Bureau about \$3,500,000 a year. Taking from that all the personnel we had for hospitals, which would amount to \$20,000,000 or \$21,000,000 and would still leave \$22,000,000 difference.

This bill does not have any effect on the pay a man gets for disability under certain rating, but it does provide that if he has had that rating for 10 years, that unless there is a mistake made or a fraud committed, then his rating is made permanent so far as his rating is concerned, and you do not have this great horde of bureau employees going through the records from time to time and keeping him on pins. I hope the gentleman from New York will withdraw his objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. As I indicated, while we may have no objection to the bill, yet the Veterans' Administration does, and there is no reason why it should not go over for further consideration.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, the Bureau objects; a bureau grows by what it feeds on. Does the gentleman expect to get any bureau to recommend that it be cut? With all deference to the head of the Veterans' Administration, I have been chairman of this committee for 13 years and have been on it ever since it was created. I was asked to go on it by the minority leader, Mr. Garrett, when it was first created. I have gone all through this legislation, and I will say to the gentleman from New York that this bill will not only bring peace of mind to thousands and thousands of veterans, but it will reduce the cost of the Veterans' Administration.

I hope the gentleman from New York will not ask that it go over without prejudice, but that he will permit us to take it up and pass it now.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to that request.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object to the consideration of the bill.

PROVIDING GOVERNMENT PROTECTION TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED WORLD WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1744, to provide Government protection to widows and children of deceased World War veterans.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have a letter here from the Veterans' Administration in which it is stated that the cost of this bill for the first year will be \$60,000,000, for the second year \$61,000,000, for the third year \$62,000,000, for the fourth year \$62,000,000, and for the fifth year \$62,000,000. It is evident that this is not proper legislation to be on the Consent Calendar.

I therefore object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

AMENDING VETERANS REGULATION NO. 10, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1749, to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph IV of Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a colon and the following: "Any officer, enlisted man or woman, member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or Navy Nurse Corps (female) employed in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before the termination of the present war."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AMEND SECTION 23 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF FEBRUARY 5, 1917

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1671, to amend section 23 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I see the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] here. Will he explain the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, this bill gives an increase in pay to the Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Some time ago there was a consolidation of two bureaus. During and since that time the duties of the office have been very greatly increased. The number of employees involved in this Bureau now is very much larger than it was.

This simply puts the head of this Bureau on a basis comparable with the heads of other bureaus who get \$10,000 a year. The present salary is \$9,000. I think it is justified by the conditions under which the Bureau operates, by the importance of the Bureau. It simply brings him on a level with a great many other bureau heads who do work of comparable importance.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. As I understand, at the time this consolidation was made the head of this Bureau was receiving \$9,000, and by reason of the fact that the consolidation did not fix his salary at \$10,000 he is not receiving the amount that is received by heads of other similar departments.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

ADDITION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS TO UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION, UTAH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 837, to restore and add certain public lands to the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, this is another measure which has been approved by the Committee on the Public Lands but has not cleared the Budget Bureau. We feel this bill should not be passed by unanimous consent. The Budget Bureau having the tremendous burdens it has at this time, we feel it should be aided in its efforts; therefore I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1730, to amend paragraph (1) of section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

GRANT OF PARCEL OF LAND TO CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 21, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the city of San Diego for street purposes a parcel of land situated in the city of San Diego and State of California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to grant and convey, under such conditions as may be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, to the city of San Diego, State of California, for use as a public street, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to a strip of land containing 5,950 square feet contiguous to Lytton Street between Barnett Avenue and Rosecrans Street at the United States Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.

Sec. 2. That if any part of the above-described lands hereby granted to the city of San Diego shall be used for any other purpose or purposes, or shall cease to be maintained by the city of San Diego for the purpose for which granted, such part shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, strike out lines 8 and 9.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF NAVY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1691, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to pay the costs of transportation of certain civilian employees, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be withdrawn from consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to pay the costs of transportation of civilian employees to places of duty in the Naval Establishment outside the continental United States, or in Alaska, and return, upon relief therefrom, to the places at which they were engaged or from which they were transferred for such duty:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer such employees from one station to another without their consent.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall remain in force during the present war and until 6 months thereafter, or until such earlier time as the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Resolution 129 was laid on the table.

ATTENDANCE OF PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1912, to authorize the attendance of personnel of the Army of the United States as students at educational institutions and other places.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of what this bill is?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I will attempt to answer the gentleman's question. May I say that the provisions of this bill are necessary for the Army's specialized training program in the small and large colleges. Without the removal of certain restrictions in the basic act of last year it would not be possible to accomplish the large technical training program in the colleges and scientific schools throughout the country, which most Members of Congress desire to be carried out.

Mr. MURDOCK. As I understand this bill, it will use the college establishments—large and small—for this training. Has this been unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. ANDREWS. It has been unanimously reported; yes.

Mr. RANKIN. What are some of the restrictions?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, Public, 435 of the last Congress placed a limitation for training of 2 percent of the total personnel of enlisted men and officers who might be sent to technical training schools. That was passed chiefly because of the necessity for Signal Corps and Air Corps training; for example, radio engineers and electrical engineers.

The present bill raises the old limitation. It takes away the limitation, it being the Army's intention to train about 6 percent, and this is necessary, because of their desire to train 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old men in colleges in specialist subjects. It is essential for the entire project which has been set up in the last few months.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from New York state how many will be trained under this program?

Mr. ANDREWS. I am not able at the moment to give the exact number. It will probably be nearly 200,000, I would think as an offhand guess. The original list of colleges included 400 to 450 and

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 702

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 2 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That in the case of any contract or agreement for the sale of
4 any real estate to any individual—

5 (1) by the Department of Agriculture or any
6 agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

7 (2) by any homestead association or corporation
8 established by the Department of Agriculture or any
9 agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

10 (3) by the National Housing Agency or any agency

1 of the National Housing Agency, in case such contract
2 or agreement was, prior to February 24, 1942, made by
3 the Department of Agriculture, or any agency of the
4 Department of Agriculture, or any homestead associa-
5 tion or corporation established by the Department of
6 Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agri-
7 culture; or

8 (4) by the National Housing Agency or any
9 agency of the National Housing Agency, or any home-
10 stead association established by the National Housing
11 Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency,
12 in case such contract or agreement would, except for
13 Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942,
14 as amended and supplemented, have been made by the
15 Department of Agriculture or an agency of the Depart-
16 ment of Agriculture or a homestead association or cor-
17 poration established by the Department of Agriculture or
18 an agency of the Department of Agriculture;

19 if such contract or agreement provides for the payment of
20 the purchase price in installments over a period of years,
21 no provision of such contract or agreement shall be deemed
22 to prevent the prepayment of any portion of the purchase
23 price, and upon the payment of such purchase price together
24 with interest (on the amount thereof previously unpaid)

- 1 to the date of such payment, there shall be delivered to the
- 2 purchaser a warranty deed to such real estate.

Passed the House of Representatives March 1, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 702

AN ACT

To permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

MARCH 2 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

PREPAYMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE OF CERTAIN HOUS-
ING SOLD BY FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SHIPSTEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 702]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 702) to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

STATEMENT

Many individual purchasers of homes under Resettlement and Farm Security programs entered into contracts under the terms of which they were required to make monthly payments for 20 years or more. Due to increased incomes, many such purchasers are now in a position to prepay the full amount of their indebtedness under such contracts. The Farm Security Administration, however, refuses to accept prepayments in full and insists that deeds will not be delivered to the purchasers until their contracts have run the full period of years provided therein.

The purpose of this bill is to afford relief for such individuals by providing that upon payment with interest of the portion of the purchase price previously unpaid a deed to such real estate shall be delivered to the purchaser.

The bill as it passed the House covered contracts relating to sales by (1) the Department of Agriculture or any agency thereof; (2) by any homestead association or corporation established by the Department of Agriculture or any agency thereof; (3) by the National Housing Agency or any agency thereof, if such contract related to property which, prior to February 24, 1942, was administered by the Department of Agriculture or an agency thereof.

The provisions relating to contracts entered into by the National Housing Agency were included in the bill to cover the 42 nonfarm projects, the administration of which was transferred to the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070, dated February 24, 1942.

Objections have been made by the War Food Administrator to certain provisions of the bill on the ground that it might cover projects of the Department of Agriculture or agencies thereof, other than the Farm Security projects which it was designed to cover. In order to meet this objection it is proposed that the bill be amended by inserting on the first page of the bill, after the word "individual" in the fourth line, the words:

under any program administered by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration.

The Resettlement Administration is included in this amendment because of the fact that such Administration was the predecessor of the Farm Security Administration and actually entered into many of the contracts sought to be covered. Consistently with this change it is proposed to amend the title of the bill by including the words "Resettlement Administration."

On page 2 it is recommended that there be inserted after the word "agreement" in line 19, a comma and the words "having been in force for five years,". The effect of this amendment would be to limit the application of the bill to situations in which the contract has been in effect for at least 5 years prior to prepayment of the unpaid portion of the purchase price.

It is also believed that the bill should be amended by striking out the words "a warranty deed to such real estate" on page 3, line 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the words:

forthwith a quitclaim deed conveying all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such real estate without any reservations, exceptions, conditions, or restrictions whatsoever.

This amendment provides for the issuance of a quitclaim deed rather than a warranty deed as was contemplated by the bill as it passed the House. This change was made at the suggestion of the Attorney General, to conform with the usual practice of the United States in issuing deeds to real estate. The amendment would also prevent the attaching of any restrictions to the conveyance, such as requirements that the United States be given an opportunity to repurchase the property in the event the owner wishes to dispose of it at some future time, or any other similar reservations.

The following is a report on the bill by the War Food Administration:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, April 25, 1944.

HON. E. D. SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Reference is made to your letter of February 24, 1944, requesting our views with respect to H. R. 702, a bill to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

The bill relates to any contract or agreement for the sale of any real estate to any individual by the Department of Agriculture or any agency thereof, or by any homestead association or corporation established by the Department or any agency thereof (whether such contract is now administered by this Department or by the National Housing Agency), or by the National Housing Agency (or any agency thereof or any homestead association established by or through the National Housing Agency) if, except for Executive Order 9070 of February 24,

1942, such contract would [could] have been made by the Department of Agriculture (or any agency thereof or a homestead association or corporation established by or through this Department). The bill stipulates that if any such contract or agreement provides for the payment of the purchase price in instalments over a period of years, no provision of any such contract or agreement shall operate to prevent the prepayment of any portion of the purchase price, and that upon the payment of the unpaid balance of the purchase price together with interest the purchaser shall receive a warranty deed to the real estate.

Among the contract provisions which the bill undoubtedly seeks to reach are provisions contained in contracts for the purchase of suburban homes of a non-farming character, which contracts were entered into by homestead associations formerly under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and now under the supervision of the National Housing Agency. By virtue of Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942, the responsibility for exercising supervision over these associations and over the contracts between individuals and the associations is now vested in the Federal Public Housing Authority of the National Housing Agency. It seems to us that the National Housing Agency could more properly express an opinion as to the effect which the bill, if enacted into law, would have on the administration of matters of this character than could the War Food Administration.

Other contract provisions presumably intended to be within the scope of the bill are contained in contracts for the sale of farms to individuals in connection with farming projects which are presently being liquidated. The vast majority of these contract provisions now outstanding, and those currently in use by the Farm Security Administration, follow the policy established by Congress in section 3 (b) (6) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1003), which section requires that the instruments under which a loan is made and security given must provide that without the consent of the Government no final payment shall be accepted or any release of the Government's interest be made less than 5 years after the making of the loan. In connection with the liquidation of resettlement projects through the sale of farm units to individuals pursuant to section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1017), a similar provision has been included.

In administering contract provisions either modeled upon, or adopted in legal compliance with, section 3 (b) (6) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, it is our consistent policy to encourage and approve prepayments, including final payment, where these payments are made out of agricultural income and where the purchaser (or the borrower, as the case may be) intends to continue with his farming enterprise. It is also our fixed policy to permit prepayment without question after 5 years from the date of the contract. We have considered withholding approval of final payments within 5 years only where it is determined to be in the interest of increasing the security of tenure of family-type farmers or of discouraging speculation in land sold to farmers for the purpose of providing them with a farm home. The provision of section 3 (b) (6) of the Farm Tenant Act prohibiting sale of such lands without the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture has been administered in accordance with these same policies. We believe it desirable to have provisions to discourage speculation in these farms.

Other questions may arise in connection with certain detailed provisions of the bill. Though it would appear from the title of the bill that, within the Department of Agriculture, primarily contracts of the Farm Security Administration are intended to be affected, the text of the bill refers to any contract of the Department or any agency thereof with any individual and with respect to any real estate. It may well be that the bill, if enacted, would have various unexpected effects. For example, a question has been raised as to whether contracts made by the several Federal land banks either in their own right or as agents of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation would be affected by it. It is suggested that our doubts with respect to the effect of the bill upon the Federal land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation could well be resolved by eliminating from lines 5 and 6 on page 1 of the bill the words "or any agency of the Department of Agriculture," by eliminating from line 7 on page 1 of the bill the words "or corporation," and by eliminating from lines 8 and 9 on page 1 the words "or any agency of the Department of Agriculture." We believe that such deletions would render the text of the bill more in keeping with the purpose expressed in its title.

It is also noted that the bill provides for the delivery of a warranty deed to the purchaser upon payment of the balance of the purchase price with interest. It is our understanding that the Attorney General has stated that this provision would be contrary to the long and well-established practice pursuant to which

the United States conveys real property only by quitclaim deed, and that the Government should not be required to assume the obligations arising out of a warranty deed. In accordance with this consistent policy of the Federal Government, all conveyances executed by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to contracts or agreements of sale clearly within the purview of the bill are quitclaim deeds. We also understand it to be the practice of the Federal land banks, in disposing of real estate, to utilize quitclaim deeds. As indicated above, it is not certain that the bill does not extend to such matters.

There is also considerable doubt as to whether the bill, if enacted, would be effectual to prescribe the form of deeds to be used by, and to require modifications in the payment terms of real-estate sales contracts entered into by, that group of homestead associations and corporations which were organized under State statutes as private legal entities. These homestead associations and corporations received financial assistance from the United States with which to carry on their activities. However, the control which is exercised over them through the Farm Security Administration arises primarily from the debtor-creditor relationship and from the fact that the Government holds real-estate mortgages and other encumbrances upon properties of the associations and corporations as security for the payment of debts. Accordingly, it is doubtful that the bill, if enacted, legally could be applied to the affairs of such homestead associations or corporations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report, as the provision contained in the bill, requiring the Government to assume the obligations arising out of a warranty deed, would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

MARVIN JONES, *Administrator.*

Calendar No. 1015

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 702

[Report No. 997]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 2 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Reported by Mr. SHIPSTEAD, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in the case of any contract or agreement for the sale of
4 any real estate to any individual *under any program admin-*
5 *istered by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm*
6 *Security Administration—*

7 (1) by the Department of Agriculture or any
8 agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

9 (2) by any homestead association or corporation

1 established by the Department of Agriculture or any
2 agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

3 (3) by the National Housing Agency or any agency
4 of the National Housing Agency, in case such contract
5 or agreement was, prior to February 24, 1942, made by
6 the Department of Agriculture, or any agency of the
7 Department of Agriculture, or any homestead associa-
8 tion or corporation established by the Department of
9 Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agri-
10 culture; or

11 (4) by the National Housing Agency or any
12 agency of the National Housing Agency, or any home-
13 stead association established by the National Housing
14 Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency,
15 in case such contract or agreement would, except for
16 Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942,
17 as amended and supplemented, have been made by the
18 Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Depart-
19 ment of Agriculture or a homestead association or cor-
20 poration established by the Department of Agriculture or
21 an agency of the Department of Agriculture;

22 if such contract or agreement, *having been in force for five*
23 *years*, provides for the payment of the purchase price in
24 installments over a period of years, no provision of such con-
25 tract or agreement shall be deemed to prevent the prepay-

1 ment of any portion of the purchase price, and upon the pay-
 2 ment of such purchase price together with interest (on the
 3 amount thereof previously unpaid) to the date of such
 4 payment, there shall be delivered to the purchaser ~~a warranty~~
 5 ~~deed to such real estate~~ *forthwith a quitclaim deed conveying*
 6 *all right, title and interest of the United States in and to such*
 7 *real estate without any reservations, exceptions, conditions*
 8 *or restrictions whatsoever.*

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes."

Passed the House of Representatives March 1, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

MARCH 2 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Reported with amendments

TITLE VI.—Secs. 603 and 608—for period Oct. 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944

Federal Housing Administration field insuring offices	Sept. 30, 1943 through May 31, 1944				Total title VI— amount of mort- gages
	Title VI, sec. 603 ¹		Title VI, sec. 608 ²		
	Number of 1-4 family	Amount of mort- gages	Number of projects (rental)	Amount of mort- gages	
Zone I:					
Connecticut: Hartford.....	696	3,614,300	9	\$2,027,300	\$5,641,600
Maine: Bangor.....	77	395,150	5	1,516,000	1,911,150
Massachusetts: Boston.....	21	87,900			87,900
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	8	37,350			37,350
New Jersey: Newark.....	786	4,065,650	2	885,000	4,950,650
New York:					
Albany—combined with New York, N. Y.....					
Buffalo.....	310	1,705,600	1	1,160,000	2,865,600
Jamaica—combined with New York, N. Y.....					
New York.....	142	747,650	1	255,500	1,003,150
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia.....	1,391	6,883,850	1	631,600	7,515,450
Pittsburgh.....	637	3,641,950			3,641,950
Rhode Island: Providence.....	190	1,019,900			1,019,900
Vermont: Burlington.....	6	21,900			21,900
Total for zone I.....	4,264	22,221,200	19	6,475,400	28,696,600
Zone II:					
Alabama: Birmingham.....	638	2,620,350			2,620,350
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	50	182,550			182,550
District of Columbia: Washington.....	598	3,027,800	17	5,705,600	8,733,400
Florida:					
Jacksonville.....	2,553	10,196,900			10,196,900
Miami.....	520	2,289,000			2,289,000
Georgia: Atlanta.....	1,451	7,053,200	1	2,071,000	9,124,200
Kentucky: Louisville.....	159	759,850			759,850
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	1,831	11,759,250	2	5,790,000	17,549,250
Maryland: Baltimore.....	618	3,204,950	7	8,876,300	12,081,250
Mississippi: Jackson.....	297	1,163,900			1,163,900
North Carolina: Greensboro.....	350	1,695,400	2	358,000	2,053,400
South Carolina: Columbia.....	471	2,232,600			2,232,600
Tennessee: Memphis.....	2,437	10,701,100			10,701,100
Virginia: Richmond.....	465	1,723,450	8	6,623,900	8,347,350
West Virginia: Charleston.....	56	258,600			258,600
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....					
Total for zone II.....	12,494	58,868,900	37	29,424,800	88,293,700
Zone III:					
Illinois: Chicago.....	3,878	20,655,300	6	857,900	21,513,200
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	1,112	5,691,550			5,691,550
Iowa: Des Moines—combined with Omaha, Nebr.....					
Kansas: Topeka.....	221	1,074,500	1	1,861,600	2,936,100
Michigan: Detroit.....	5,287	27,567,000	2	256,000	27,823,000
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	22	92,500			92,500
Missouri:					
Kansas City.....	620	3,218,850	2	304,000	3,522,850
St. Louis.....	48	263,850			263,850
Nebraska: Omaha.....	753	3,511,650	2	236,600	3,748,250
Ohio:					
Cincinnati—combined with Columbus, Ohio.....					
Cleveland.....	3,263	17,235,250	12	3,541,300	20,776,550
Columbus.....	876	4,394,350	7	752,800	5,147,150
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	3	12,900			12,900
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	484	2,685,000	1	81,700	2,766,700
Total for zone III.....	16,567	86,402,700	33	7,891,900	94,294,600
Zone IV:					
Arizona: Phoenix.....	201	859,650			859,650
California:					
Los Angeles.....	14,269	68,593,800	4	2,737,500	71,331,300
San Francisco.....	6,913	35,172,600	7	808,400	35,981,000
Colorado: Denver.....	339	1,787,200	8	991,000	2,778,200
Idaho: Boise.....	150	730,350			730,350
Montana: Helena.....	116	619,400			619,400
Nevada: Reno.....	105	467,650			467,650
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	430	1,945,500			1,945,500
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	1,381	6,097,000	1	123,700	6,220,700
Oregon: Portland.....	1,502	6,994,550	16	2,186,400	9,180,950
Texas:					
Dallas.....	1,992	8,318,000	2	792,900	9,110,900
Fort Worth.....	619	2,362,450			2,362,450
Houston.....	4,485	17,978,200	1	107,800	18,086,000
San Antonio—combined with Houston, Tex.....					
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	1,077	5,728,400	1	137,800	5,866,200
Washington: Seattle.....	3,487	17,063,150	2	270,400	17,333,550
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	202	1,075,550	2	224,400	1,299,950
Alaska: Juneau—closed.....					
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	63	326,300			326,300
Total for zone IV.....	37,331	176,119,750	44	8,380,300	184,500,050
Total for United States.....	70,656	343,612,550	133	52,172,400	395,784,950

¹ Firm commitments issued.² Mortgages insured.

Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Housing Administration.

PREPAYMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE OF
CERTAIN HOUSING SOLD BY FARM
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 702) to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm

Security Administration, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 2, line 22, after the word "agreement", to insert "having been in force for 5 years"; and on page 3, line 4, after the word "pur-

chaser", to strike out "a warranty deed to such real estate" and insert "forthwith a quitclaim deed conveying all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such real estate without any reservations, exceptions, conditions, or restrictions whatsoever."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read "An act to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes."

CHARLES L. KEE

The bill (H. R. 3976) for the relief of Charles L. Kee was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOBILIZATION OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES OF SMALL BUSINESS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2004) to amend the act entitled "An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1942, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with an amendment, on page 1, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "This" and insert in lieu thereof "That", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (b) of section 4 of the act entitled "An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351-357), is hereby amended by substituting the figures "\$350,000,000" for the figures "\$150,000,000" wherever occurring in said subsection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPENSATION OF CUSTODIAL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4215) to extend to the custodial-service employees of the Post Office Department certain benefits applicable to postal employees, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with an amendment, on page 3, line 19, after the word "may", to insert "during the period of the emergency and for 6 months thereafter."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendment on page 3, line 19, be rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment in order to correct an error in the committee amendment.

On page 3, after line 23, I move to insert the following language:

Provided further, That the provisions of the foregoing proviso shall apply to employees of the custodial service during the period of the emergency and for 6 months thereafter.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the

amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT, AS AMENDED, AND TARIFF ACT OF 1930, AS AMENDED

The bill (H. R. 4831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code, the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended, and the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to classify a new synthetic drug, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLAIM OF ROBERT JOHNSON AND OTHERS TO CERTAIN LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4095) confirming the claim of Robert Johnson and other heirs of Monroe Johnson to certain lands in the State of Mississippi, county of Adams, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the name "United States of America", to strike out "to Robert Johnson, Hyman Johnson, Carrie Johnson McCrane, and to any other heirs of Monroe Johnson, deceased, all heirs of Monroe Johnson to share" and insert "to the heirs of Monroe Johnson, deceased, as such heirs may be determined."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read "An act confirming the claim of the heirs of Monroe Johnson, deceased, to certain lands in the State of Mississippi, county of Adams."

PROMOTION OF REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND TO RANK OF VICE ADMIRAL

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a short time ago House bill 634, Calendar No. 917, was passed over because I wished to make a statement when the bill was taken up, and the statement was not then prepared. I left the Chamber about 5 or 6 minutes ago, and I understand that during my absence the bill was taken up and passed, after it had been agreed that it be passed over. I do not like that way of doing business.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was not present when the Senator objected to the bill, and I did not know that it was he who was holding up the passage of the bill. I had no disposition whatsoever to take advantage of the Senator's absence. As a matter of fact, I did not even know whether he was in the Chamber. I had been asked to aid in having the bill passed before the contemplated recess of the Senate tomorrow. I should like to have the action of the Senate stand, and at the conclusion of the call of the

calendar, which is very short, I should like to have the bill taken up, so that the question can be thrashed out on its merits. Would the Senator agree to that course?

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that the bill has been passed, and I do not wish to let that action stand.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will agree that the bill may be open for consideration. I do not wish to bar the Senator in his opposition to the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I accept the Senator's explanation, and I am very glad indeed to have it.

Mr. TYDINGS. I did not even know that the Senator was the one who had made objection to the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I move to have the vote by which the bill was passed reconsidered at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator if he would be willing to have the bill considered on its merits some time later today.

Mr. AIKEN. I am willing to discuss the matter with the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should prefer to let the action of the Senate stand until I can be assured that we shall have a chance to discuss the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator prefers to let the record stand as it is, granting this promotion under those conditions, he has a perfect right to do so, and undoubtedly has the votes to do it, but I do not think it would look very well on the record.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator misunderstands me. I do not wish to engage in any sharp practice which would deny the Senator any right he would have had if he had been present. Please believe that. But if I acquiesce in the Senator's request that the bill be put back in its former status, I should then like to have it permitted to come up and be discussed and acted upon on its merits. That is all I am requesting.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland has not given very good reasons why it should come up. Since the bill was passed over, I have been beset by lobbyists hanging around the door. I do not think that is the proper way to have action taken on a measure; I do not like that at all.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me I suggest that he and I talk it over, and that he withdraw his motion temporarily, and let us see if we cannot work it out so that the wishes of the Senator from Vermont will be met, insofar as I am able to meet them. I am willing to do anything I can to accommodate the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have made a motion. I stand on the motion. Then, if the motion prevails, I will gladly confer with the Senator from Maryland. If it does not prevail, the record will stand as it is.

Mr. TYDINGS. If the Senator would like to have it in that shape, I will agree

I think that is a deplorable condition. So I have introduced a bill providing \$45,000,000 to the Navy so that they may provide housing for the officers and men and their families who, in my opinion, are more entitled to the term "war workers" than any others of our people. Today I will introduce a similar bill authorizing the War Department to do the same; and if Congress will pass this legislation it will put a stop to this discrimination against the officers and men of the armed services and their families.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. Izac] has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two particulars, and in one extension to include an editorial from the Indianapolis Star.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in connection with the recognition of Marshal Tito.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MANUFACTURING OF WHISKY

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the announcement by the War Production Board and approved by the administration that the Nation's whisky distilleries are to be released from war production so they can produce alcohol to make between fifty and sixty million gallons of whisky or gin is the most absurd, unreasonable, and unjustified thing that has come out of a war agency for a long time. To do a thing like that at this crucial hour is beyond comprehension.

To make it worse, it appears the order has the approval of the War Food Administrator. For many months there has been a dire shortage of feed in this country. The shortage has been so acute we have imported grain from Canada free of tariff in order to provide additional supplies of feed for our livestock and poultry. Only a few weeks ago the War Food Administrator was directed by the War Department to freeze 70,000,000 bushels of corn so the Government could have it in the manufacture of airplanes. Livestock men and farmers throughout the country are in need of grain to produce poultry and beef and pork. In the face of all this the administration sees fit to turn about 70,000,000 bushels of

grain to be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. They say, of course, they are not going to use supplies of corn, but they are going to use approximately 70,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye needed right now, not only for feed, but also for human consumption.

Not only that, but a big part of the alcohol has been used for making synthetic rubber and other war materials. All at once it has been decided that we will withhold the manufacture of alcohol to make synthetic tires so that we can have fifty or sixty million gallons of liquor.

Mr. Speaker, only a few days ago the War Manpower Commission issued directives because of a shortage of manpower in this country. It was urged that women take the place of men wherever possible and that no one take jobs except in industries necessary for the prosecution of the war. It cannot be said that right now, at the most crucial time of the war period, it is necessary to divert the labor of several hundred thousand men and women in industry to make alcohol for liquor. Such a thing does not begin to make sense.

This is not a wet and dry issue. It goes a whole lot further than that. I do not believe the American people, if they understood the situation, would tolerate it for a minute.

Mr. Speaker, millions of people in occupied Europe are hungry and many are starving for lack of food. We have promised to help them, and yet in the face of that situation we are diverting millions of bushels of food to be made into alcoholic liquor. Is there anyone on the floor of this House who can justify such action?

Mr. Speaker, it is not right that in this most serious hour of our experience that the administration or anybody else should approve a move of this kind. The very looks of it is bad. It is not fair to the people of this country who are exerting their energies to do everything they can to help bring this war to a close. Neither do I think it is fair to the fighting forces who are giving their very lives at this moment for our country to approve such an unnecessary, inexcusable thing. This kind of action does not help the war effort, but hinders it.

The American people are not so gullible that they are more interested in having less tires and more liquor, or less food and more whisky.

Mr. Speaker, the order ought to be rescinded now.

OIL FROM WEST TEXAS

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. The remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] encourages me to comment briefly. In my judgment you would not have all this conversation and controversy about the so-called Elk Hills Naval Reserve if even slight encouragement was given to the application of some prominent and

responsible citizens of my State, Texas, who are willing and anxious to build at their own expense or with amply secured Government loans, a pipe line from Monahans, Tex., in my district, to the coast of California, where oil from the Permian Basin could be refined and delivered to the Navy at some convenient point on the Pacific coast.

The so-called Permian Basin is located in west Texas and southern and southwestern New Mexico and is the greatest potential oil field in the world. Geologists as well as Government experts admit it. It is already a proven field. There are hundreds of wells with enormous production. They are short on transportation facilities out there. The price of crude oil has been entirely too low to justify further development which the independents would like to make. But if somebody in Government would O. K. or encourage the building of this pipe line it would mean more development in that section and it would mean more oil for the Navy and would avoid a lot of discussion about this Elk Hills Naval Reserve. If you will give my people a fair price for crude and any kind of transportation, we will deliver all the oil needed, and we will not be involved in a contract like Elk Hills.

Mr. RIVERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS. They have a surplus of 233,000 barrels a day there.

Mr. THOMASON. Yes; I repeat, that reputable geologists say it is the greatest potential oil field in the world today. It is already a proven field, with hundreds of fine wells now producing but without adequate price and market. In that connection I hope the distinguished chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee [Mr. Vinson of Georgia] will have hearings before his committee and pass out a resolution giving the stamp of their approval to this project, because I think it would help to wake up some of the officials who thus far have not accorded the application the consideration I think it deserves.

Mr. RIVERS. I will tell you who it is. It is Ralph K. Davies.

Mr. THOMASON. I am calling no names and making no charges. I claim there is merit in this pipe line proposal and that it is not receiving a square deal. I insist that the price of crude oil in my country should be raised 35 cents a barrel and transportation provided for us to get it to market.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include two letters written by the War Food Administrator to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On roll call No. 105, I am recorded as not having voted. I was present in the Chamber and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. I am not accusing anybody of slandering Members of the Senate or trying to demote Members of the House, but there is a terrible error in the RECORD of yesterday at page 6611.

It shows several Members of the House speaking on a subject of vast importance, and at the top of the page it shows that it was in the Senate. I submit with all deference to the other body, that the RECORD ought to be corrected to show that the debate so recorded took place in the House of Representatives and not in the Senate.

So I ask unanimous consent that the correction be made. The error appears, as I said, on page 6611 of the RECORD of yesterday, June 23.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD will be corrected.

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PENALTY MAIL PRIVILEGE

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 4033, an act relating to the use of the penalty mail privilege, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, strike out lines 14, 15, and 16 and insert:

"SEC. 5. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this act shall not apply to the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, and their activities outside of the city of Washington, for the duration of the present war and 6 months thereafter."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the effect of this amendment?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. The House bill provided that during the emergency and for 6 months thereafter, the War Department and the Navy Department would be relieved from making account of penalty mail.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Oh, yes. I recall. The gentleman explained this bill to me the other day.

Mr. KNUTSON. Let me explain it to the House, please.

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. This applies to outside activities, outside of Washington. It is just a clarifying amendment.

Mr. KNUTSON. Extracurricular activity?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CUSTODIAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 4215, an act to extend to the custodial-service employees of the Post Office Department certain benefits applicable to postal employees, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 21, after "holidays", insert "Provided further, That the provisions of the foregoing provisos shall apply to employees of the Custodial Service during the period of the emergency and for 6 months thereafter."

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS FROM SALES OF SHIPS' STORES

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 784) to amend the act of June 24, 1910, relating to the disposition of profits from sales of ships' stores.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from New York explain the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, under present law the Navy is authorized to conduct ships' stores for the purpose of selling toilet articles and cigarettes. Profit is limited to 15 percent. The proceeds of that operation are used for the recreation, comfort, and pleasure of the enlisted personnel. This bill as originally introduced sought to extend the availability of those funds to officer personnel. The House committee has amended the bill by limiting the officer use to officers aboard ships and officers located in foreign naval establishments except such foreign naval establishments as might be designated by the Secretary of the Navy as permanent establishments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 24, 1910 (36 Stat. 619; 34 U. S. C., 542), under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," subheading "Provisions, Navy," second proviso, is hereby amended by striking out the words "enlisted force" at the end of line 3 on page 620 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "personnel of the Navy," so that as amended said proviso will read as follows: "Provided, That hereafter a profit not to exceed 15 percent may be charged on sales from ships' stores, such profit to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for the amusement, comfort, and entertainment of the personnel of the Navy, and to be accounted for to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department."

With the following committee amendment:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"The second proviso under the heading 'Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,' subheading 'Provisions, Navy,' in the act of June 24, 1910 (36 Stat. 619-620; 34 U. S. C. 542), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Provided, That hereafter a profit not to exceed 15 percent may be charged on sales from ships' stores, such profits to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for the amusement, comfort, and contentment of the enlisted force, except that the Secretary of the Navy shall cause an equitable use of such profits to be made for the welfare of officer and enlisted personnel attached to ships of the Navy and to activities outside the continental United States but not including permanent shore establishments as defined by the Secretary of the Navy, and such profits to be accounted for to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPAYMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE OF CERTAIN HOUSING SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS BY FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 702) to permit the repayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after "individual", insert "under any program administered by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration."

Page 2, line 19, after "agreement", insert "having been in force for 5 years."

Page 3, line 2, strike out "a warranty deed to such real estate" and insert "forthwith a quitclaim deed conveying all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such real estate without any reservations, exceptions, conditions, or restrictions whatsoever."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendments?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, this bill has passed the House twice. It provides for transactions to be completed in the Farm Security and Rural Rehabilitation Administration. Where properties have been sold to individuals it permits these individual purchasers to pay their obligation and secure title.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Have the Senate amendments been submitted to the committee?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes; and the chairman of the committee and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] acting chairman, agreed to them. There is no objection from any member of the committee.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman again kindly explain the purposes of the bill? I did not hear his previous statement.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This bill has been before the Committee on Agriculture twice and has been reported unanimously. It provides simply that in all cases where individuals have purchased properties from the Farm Security Administration or from the Rehabilitation Administration they may now secure title by paying the balance of their indebtedness.

Mr. COOLEY. The bill has been reported by the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Reported twice by the committee. The House passed it in the last session and in this session also.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Senate amendments will be agreed to.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution, and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That JOHN J. ROONEY of the State of New York be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Military Affairs.

The resolution was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, official business has taken me away from the Capitol for the last 3 days. Prior to my departure I had made arrangements with the pair-clerk to be paired on certain important legislation that was disposed of in my absence. Unfortunately a live pair could not be obtained. I wish to have the RECORD show that had I been present on roll call No. 104, the WASP bill, and on roll call No. 106, the insurance bill, my vote would have been "yea."

ESTABLISHING THE GRADE OF FLEET ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the im-

mediate consideration of the bill (S. 2019) to establish the grade of fleet admiral of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs if by the passage of this bill creating the rank of fleet admiral, certain officers of the Navy will be elevated higher than the highest officer in the Army?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. In response to the inquiry of the distinguished gentleman from New York I may say that if this bill is passed it will confer in two instances higher rank than that of any Army officer except the rank held by General Pershing.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. With pleasure.

Mr. WADSWORTH. May I ask if the Committee on Naval Affairs has consulted with the Committee on Military Affairs on this matter of topmost rank in the two services in order that there may be some teamwork?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. In reply to the distinguished gentleman's question, I may say that this bill passed the Senate on June 22. Prior to that date by some months the Committee on Naval Affairs reported out a bill creating the rank of admiral of the Navy with the understanding that a similar bill would be reported out by the Committee on Military Affairs establishing corresponding rank in the Army.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is it not true that the Committee on Military Affairs has refrained from doing so because the War Department has not asked for it?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I am not advised as to the reason why they have not brought forth a companion bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It is at least significant.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I assume that is correct.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. THOMASON. The statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] is true, the Committee on Military Affairs has taken no action and so far as I know, contemplates none. General Marshall and General Arnold have asked for no such promotion and I do not believe want it. May I ask a question?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield, certainly.

Mr. THOMASON. I should like to ask either the gentleman from Georgia or the gentleman from New York if it is not true that if this bill should pass these two admirals would be promoted to a higher comparable rank than General Marshall and General Arnold?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I thoroughly agree with the position taken by these distinguished gentlemen. It is to be regretted that the War Department does not share the same views.

It is a question whether or not the House wants to confer it on these two admirals in the hope that probably the

War Department might suggest like legislation.

Mr. THOMASON. In order to keep happiness in the family it will result now in the Military Affairs Committee having to consider promotions of Generals Marshall and Arnold to comparable rank to these two admirals? I am against any such procedure and shall object to the bill. We are in war and not a contest over stars and braid.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I would say that would be the right course for the Military Affairs Committee to pursue.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, at the meeting of the committee this morning at which this bill was approved, the statement was made that only two were proposed to be promoted at this time, but it was felt that five should be so promoted. It is expected that hereafter, if this bill should be enacted into law, we will ask for permission to promote five.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from Indiana, may I say that the United States Navy is of such magnitude and of such importance at this time that it does justify the raising of five in rank to this grade but for the time being we are only asking for two. I admit we are in this kind of a position. If this bill is agreed to, the War Department would feel somewhat aggrieved. Generals Marshall and Arnold will have to sit as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with two seniors in the naval service. I grant you that is not a happy situation and it is to be regretted that the War Department has not seen fit to go along or else to request such a bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am not authorized to say this, but I think I can assure the gentleman that General Marshall will not feel hurt, personally. He is not anxious for a higher rank.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is true. Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of harmony and to alleviate this situation referred to by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I object.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman objects I trust that in a short time the Committee on Military Affairs will give consideration and reach a decision in the hope that both services can go along together in regard to this matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 525, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That House Resolution 119, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session (providing for an investigation with respect to the Farm Security Administration), is amended by inserting after the second paragraph a new paragraph as follows:

"The committee is also authorized and directed to investigate the activities of the Farm Credit Administration with a view to determining what, if any, amendments to the laws administered by such Administration are necessary or desirable."

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution continues and broadens in-

scope the inquiry heretofore conducted by a select committee of the House headed by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. That committee originally was appointed to investigate the Farm Security Administration and has heretofore filed a report of that investigation.

This resolution broadens the scope of the inquiry and authorizes and directs this select committee to proceed with an investigation of the Farm Credit Administration. The investigation has two purposes. First, to go into the various aspects of agricultural credit administration with a view to determining in what way and in what manner these various lending agencies of the Federal Government can best be coordinated. Second, it is my understanding that the committee proposes to determine as best it can to what extent some of these functions of agricultural credit can be turned over and placed in private hands in those cases where it is not necessary to use the credit facilities heretofore set up by the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee heard members of the Agricultural Committee yesterday on this matter. As it was presented to us 17 members of the Agricultural Committee favored the resolution and 2 members did not. It seemed to be a question of some disagreement in the committee more than anything else. As I understand the matter, all there is to this resolution is adding to the powers of an existing investigating committee. In other words, it creates no new committee, it carries no additional money, but it gives to the Cooley committee authority to investigate not only agencies dealing in what is known as soft credit but also with the agencies dealing with hard credit. I am taking this time as a member of the Rules Committee, although I am not a member of the Agricultural Committee and I am not familiar with the details, but I think I have the over-all picture in mind as the House wants to get it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, a member of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The adoption of this resolution will in no way prevent the entire Committee on Agriculture from taking part in this investigation?

Mr. MICHENER. That is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The resolution, if amended, will authorize the entire committee as well as the special committee to work together in making this investigation?

Mr. MICHENER. It just seems to me there is a dispute in the Agriculture Committee. There are 2 members who feel this investigation should be conducted by the 25 members, or whatever the number is. The rest of the committee feel that the investigation should be conducted by the committee which is investigating other matters along the same line.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I am inclined to favor this resolution because I think the Cooley committee has done a good job. The gentleman stated there will be no additional finances required. Am I safe in assuming, however, that that will come later? Will they come in later and ask for some money and is there anything to indicate how much money will be requested?

Mr. PACE. May I say that this committee now has on hand approximately \$5,000 from the previous investigation and it is felt this will be ample to complete this investigation because there will not be need for visiting the different sections of the country as was the case in the previous matter.

Mr. JENKINS. What direction will these new inquiries take? What special field have you failed to investigate?

Mr. PACE. This will be an investigation of the entire farm-credit structure. We have up to now covered only the farm-security end of it.

Mr. MICHENER. This will cover the Federal Land Bank, production credit, and all other Government agencies having to do with furnishing credit to the farmers. That, it seems to me, is the sensible thing. We should pass this resolution unanimously.

Mr. JENKINS. I think it is the sensible thing, because there is no question but what there has been an overlapping of these agencies. If this investigation can coordinate them and bring them together, it will be a good thing financially and in every other way.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I was very much impressed by the statement of the gentleman from Michigan when he said that this resolution will not cost any money.

I would like to ask the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], who is the head of this special committee investigating Farm Security, if that statement is right and that there will be no additional money requested to carry on this investigation?

Mr. COOLEY. I think I can say to the gentleman that we have a balance on hand sufficient to complete the job contemplated by the present resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. I will tell the gentleman that I know he has a balance on hand, because I checked it this morning.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it is useless to urge the Committee on Rules to discontinue bringing in resolutions of this kind. I do not think there is a Member of this House who will not agree that the jurisdiction placed in the Committee on Agriculture by the House rules covers this very matter, and that committee can investigate the Farm Credit Administration any time it desires without any action by the House. In addition we have adopted so many resolutions in the last few days; I do not know the exact number, but I think we now have 35 special and select committees. That is one reason why it is

hard to get a quorum in the House when we are in the Committee of the Whole. Those committees are meeting. It seems to me it is about time to call a halt. As I am chairman of the Committee on Accounts, I want the Record to show that there will not be a request for any additional money.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I favor the adoption of this amendment to the resolution. There is a decided need for a complete and thorough investigation of the Farm Credit System, having in mind a coordination of all credit activities into one organization to avoid duplication and waste of public money.

The Cooley committee has done a splendid job in its investigation of the Farm Security Administration. In its report to the Committee on Agriculture, the committee recommended that a complete investigation take place over all farm credit, and that there be a consolidation of the various credit agencies under a bipartisan or nonpartisan board. It so happens that I do not favor the Cooley bill at the present time because I feel that it would be waste of time and money to set up one agency when later on we contemplate taking the Farm Security and relative agencies of soft credit into the general farm-credit picture.

I might say in connection with the Farm Security Administration, which I think will be of interest to the Members, that this agency during the past has been a breeding ground for certain intellectuals who have graduated into the leadership of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee. It appears that in the Farm Security Administration they have undertaken many un-American and communistic activities contrary to the intent of the Congress. In connection with the seminar of Farm Security it has really been post-graduate work for certain un-American ideas. From it the C. I. O. Political Action Committee has taken its principal workers to carry on a campaign to elect a subservient Congress. Mr. C. B. Baldwin, the recent director of Farm Security, a \$10,000-Government man, has been taken on as the assistant chairman of the National C. I. O. Political Action Committee. In reality he is the master mind on strategy to formulate the plans which are now commonly known to the people of this country. Mr. Mitchell, his assistant in Farm Security, has been put in charge of the National C. I. O. committee in the Southern States. He has been charged with the responsibility of not only electing subservient Representatives from the Southern States, but also to deliver the electoral vote for the fourth-term candidate, which the political action committee is now recommending to the people.

I hope this resolution will go through, because I am satisfied that we must do away with some of the political activity that is going on in the Farm Security Administration, which was uncovered by the Cooley committee. I trust that the amendment will be agreed to unanimously.

[PUBLIC LAW 401—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 364—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 702]

AN ACT

To permit the prepayment of the purchase price of certain housing sold to individuals by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the case of any contract or agreement for the sale of any real estate to any individual under any program administered by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration—

(1) by the Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

(2) by any homestead association or corporation established by the Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

(3) by the National Housing Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency, in case such contract or agreement was, prior to February 24, 1942, made by the Department of Agriculture, or any agency of the Department of Agriculture, or any homestead association or corporation established by the Department of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture; or

(4) by the National Housing Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency, or any homestead association established by the National Housing Agency or any agency of the National Housing Agency, in case such contract or agreement would, except for Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942, as amended and supplemented, have been made by the Department of Agriculture or an agency of the Department of Agriculture or a homestead association or corporation established by the Department of Agriculture or an agency of the Department of Agriculture;

if such contract or agreement, having been in force for five years, provides for the payment of the purchase price in installments over a period of years, no provision of such contract or agreement shall be deemed to prevent the prepayment of any portion of the purchase price, and upon the payment of such purchase price together with interest (on the amount thereof previously unpaid) to the date of such payment, there shall be delivered to the purchaser forthwith a quitclaim deed conveying all right, title and interest of the United States in and to such real estate without any reservations, exceptions, conditions or restrictions whatsoever.

Approved July 1, 1944.

